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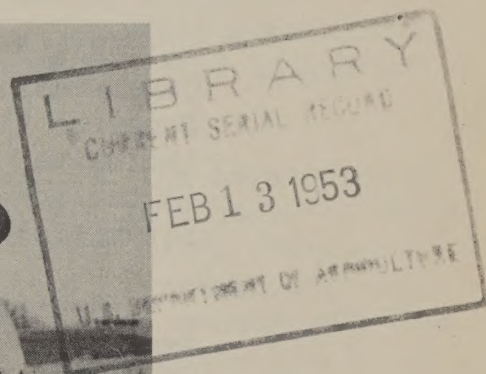
# CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

A REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM FOR THE PROGRAM YEAR 1951

including

A FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture



United States Department of Agriculture  
Production and Marketing Administration  
Washington, D. C.

January 1953



## AUTHORIZATION

Basic legislation authorizing the Agricultural Conservation Program is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, sections 7 to 17, inclusive. Funds to finance the program are included in the annual Appropriation Act covering programs and activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 9 of the act authorizing the program, as amended by the Act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329), requires that the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit to the Congress a report for each fiscal year on the operations, expenditures, and obligations under the program.



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#### A New Approach

A major step in the progress of the Agricultural Conservation Program was the development in 1951 of a more effective means of centering financial assistance on the conservation practices most needed on individual farms. Program objectives have not changed, although past results indicated a different approach was desirable if the program was to bring about greater progress on a planned approach to the conservation problems of each individual farm.

This new approach called for a careful appraisal of the conservation needs on the individual farm and the use of program assistance only for those conservation practices determined to be most needed on the farm. Greater emphasis was given to the more permanent or durable type of practices. All conservation measures in line with good farm management were encouraged, but assistance under the program was pinpointed to those conservation practices most urgently needed to protect, conserve, and build the productivity of the farm.

The narrative portion of this report covers program developments in general as well as accomplishments in soil and water conservation under the 1951 program. Statistics on conservation practices cover the period of program operations through December 31, 1951. A summary of major achievements in conservation since the beginning of the program in 1936 is included.

#### Conservation for People

The average farm in the United States produces for 29 people. Nearly 25 of these people do not live on the farm. But they depend on the farm for their food and many of the other necessities and comforts of life. They are affected by the erosion and deterioration which reduce the productivity of the land on this average farm. Their welfare depends on what is done to keep this farm producing. It is only because of the increasing productivity of the average farm that the 4 people on the farm can produce enough food for themselves and the 25 nonfarm people who depend on that farm.

Population in this country is increasing at the rate of more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million people a year. In another 20 years the average farm will be producing for at least 35 people instead of 29. What is done to protect and improve the Nation's farmland will affect the lives of these people as well as the lives of the 29 people who now depend on the average farm.



Productive farmland is limited. Although production has increased nearly 40 percent in the last 20 years, there has been practically no increase in the acreage of harvested cropland. As a result the acreage per person has steadily decreased. In 1920 there were approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres per person. Now there are only about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres. In another 30 years there may be little more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

### Agricultural Conservation Program

The Agricultural Conservation Program was developed as a means of protecting and improving the Nation's farms. It operates as a Government-farmer partnership by providing assistance to individual farmers to aid them in carrying out approved soil and water conservation practices.

The purpose of this program is the protection and improvement of the Nation's soil and water resources. It recognizes that with limited land and rapidly increasing total need for the products of the Nation's farms, definite steps must be taken to prevent deterioration and build up the productivity of these farms. Assistance is provided to individual farmers under this program as a practical and effective means of accomplishing this purpose. This assistance is for conservation over and above what farmers would do with their own resources and on their own initiative. Materials, services, and financial aid provide an average of about 50 percent of the out-of-pocket cost of such conservation.

All farmers are eligible to participate, but cooperation is voluntary. Administration is by county and community farmer-committees, elected each year by their neighbors. The program is developed and administered in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Extension Service, and other agricultural agencies. These agencies also assist with the educational and technical services needed in the administration of the program and in the training of community committeemen. Through the ACP assistance to individual farmers the research, educational, and technical services of other agricultural agencies are made more effective in protecting and building farmland.

### The Most Needed Conservation

To meet defense needs and the demands of a rapidly increasing population farmers in 1951 were called on to produce more than they had ever produced before. How to meet these current production goals and at the same time build up the productivity of the land for even greater production in the future presented a real challenge.

An accelerated program was essential in meeting this challenge. Therefore, steps were taken in 1951 to gear the Agricultural Conservation Program more directly and more positively to the needs of each individual farm.



This redirection of the program had two major objectives: (1) To accelerate the adoption of soil and water conservation practices and thus increase the productivity of the land to meet the demands of our increasing population and the national defense effort, and (2) to increase the amount of conservation accomplished for each dollar of public funds spent.

In order to attain these objectives it was felt necessary to bring about a closer relationship between individual farm conservation needs and practices carried out under the program. This required the determination of a conservation program for the individual farm or putting into effect any complete farm conservation plan already made for the farm. Emphasis is placed on conservation measures of a more permanent or durable nature.

#### Farm-By-Farm

Although this pinpointing of ACP assistance to the most needed conservation on the individual farm was encouraged in all counties in 1952, just one county in each State was selected for "farm-by-farm" visits of PMA community committeemen (except in Iowa and Nevada, where two counties were selected).

In the committeeman's visit with each of his neighbors the conservation needs of each farm were analyzed. The analysis was based on the farmer's intimate knowledge of each field and upon the conservation plan for the farm when one was available. Farm operators were encouraged to determine a priority for practices to be carried out and to use the ACP assistance on those practices which they would not otherwise institute.

The following summaries of reports from a few special or trial counties during 1952 indicate substantial progress toward the objectives:

Calumet County, Wis.: A tabulation of the permanent-type practices requested on the 1952 plans reveals a considerable increase over the 1951 requests. The percent of increase is as follows: Establishing contour stripcropping, up 400 percent; tiling, up 375 percent; ditching, up 150 percent; establishing sod waterways, up 700 percent; the green manure practice, which is being recognized as a special practice for the county, is up 275 percent.

Morris County, Kans.: In general all practices are being requested in greater volume than in 1951. Seeding sod waterways has had considerable interest. Requests for assistance were 6 times what they were last year. We have allocated 7 times as much funds as were allocated this time last year on two seeding practices, Increasing Legumes and Grasses, and Seeding Permanent Pastures.

Walton County, Fla.: Out of a total of 1,278 farms in the county, 1,137 signed to participate in the 1952 Agricultural Conservation Program. This compares with 692 farms signed to participate in the 1951 Program.



Panola County, Miss.: Of the 1,907 farmers contacted, 1,100 designated practices to be carried out under the 1952 ACP. If these farmers carry out their intentions, this will be a 58 percent participation in comparison with a 33 percent participation under the 1951 Program.

Knox County, Mo.: The percentage of farms participating in the 1951 Program was approximately 72 percent whereas as a result of the concerted effort of the community committeemen 87 percent of the farms are planning to participate in the program in 1952. The percentage of participating farmland increased from 86 percent to a little more than 93 percent, and the percentage of participating cropland increased from 85 percent to 96 percent.

Saratoga County, N. Y.: The number of farms requesting assistance in establishing permanent type practices has increased substantially over last year, and we estimate that farms completing these practices this year will exceed any past year by well over 200 percent.

The special program was carried out in the following States and counties in 1952:

<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>
<u>Northeast Area</u>		Iowa	Sioux, Marshall
Connecticut	New London	Kentucky	Laurel
Delaware	New Castle	Michigan	Mecosta
Maine	Androscoggin	Missouri	Knox
Maryland	Somerset	Ohio	Muskingum
Massachusetts	Worcester	Wisconsin	Calumet
New Hampshire	Merrimack		
New Jersey	Warren	<u>Southwest Area</u>	
New York	Saratoga	Arizona	Coconino
Pennsylvania	Columbia	California	San Mateo
Rhode Island	New Port	Colorado	Arapahoe
Vermont	Caledonia	Kansas	Morris
Virginia	Amelia	Nevada	Lyon, Mineral
West Virginia	Doddridge	New Mexico	Otero
		Oklahoma	Hughes
		Texas	Miles
		Utah	Emery
<u>Southeast Area</u>		<u>Northwest Area</u>	
Alabama	Autauga	Idaho	Cassia
Arkansas	Drew	Minnesota	Isanti
Florida	Walton	Montana	Fergus
Georgia	Barrow	Nebraska	Colfax
Louisiana	St. Helena	North Dakota	Burleigh
Mississippi	Panola	Oregon	Polk
N. Carolina	Stokes	South Dakota	Faulk
S. Carolina	Pickens	Washington	Thurston
Tennessee	McMinn	Wyoming	Niobrara
<u>Midwest Area</u>			
Illinois	Crawford		
Indiana	Decatur		



Reports from these selected counties, based on farmers' spring intentions, indicated an increase of 44 percent in farms participating. A substantial increase in the permanent or durable practices was also indicated. The reports from the 50 counties were so encouraging, both as to the increased interest in conservation resulting from the new approach and to the increase in practices of a more permanent nature, that the same approach is being used in all counties for the 1953 program.

Preliminary reports received from States indicate that we can expect results for 1953 similar to results in the experimental counties in 1952. There are definite indications that more farms will participate and that more of the practices will be of the permanent type.

#### Team Work

During 1951 conservation work was accelerated and services to individual farmers made more effective and accessible through steps taken to unify conservation activities of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On February 15, 1951, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a memorandum calling for closer coordination of programs and agencies in carrying out the Department's responsibility for conserving the Nation's agricultural resources. The Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and the Production and Marketing Administration were given joint responsibility for developing the agricultural conservation program. This included determining soil conservation practices for which assistance would be available, rates of payment, specifications, and limitations on such practices. Where Soil Conservation Districts had been organized under State law, members of the governing bodies of the districts were also invited to help in developing the agricultural conservation programs.

To further unify conservation activities of the Department, Soil Conservation Service technicians, in 1951, were given the responsibility for checking on the technical phases of permanent type conservation practices. This includes (1) determination of the practices needed and practical on the farm, (2) necessary site selection, other preliminary organization and layout work of the practices, (3) necessary supervision of installation, and (4) certification of performance.

To make the services of the Department of Agriculture more accessible to farmers, steps were taken in 1951 to consolidate the local offices of various U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies. This applied particularly to the Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and Farmers Home Administration. During 1951 such consolidations were completed in 11 States and 1,460 counties. By December 1, 1952, consolidations had been completed in 25 States and 1,840 counties.

In legislation governing appropriations for the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, Congress authorized county PMA committees, with the approval of the State PMA committees, to set aside no more than 5 percent of the ACP allocation for the service of Soil Conservation Service technicians. This service was to be used in formulating and carrying out conservation practices



under ACP. Arrangements for using this 5 percent of the ACP allocation required a written agreement between the County PMA committee and the Soil Conservation Service. Such agreements were made in 113 counties under the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program and work was instituted which led to the development of these agreements in more than 1,100 counties in 1952.

### The 1951 Program

Under the 1951 program all farmers in each county were given an opportunity to obtain assistance in carrying out approved soil and water conservation practices on their farms.

A total of 2,567,683 farmers cooperated in the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program. These farmers operated 57.6 percent of all the cropland in the country and 47.4 percent of all noncrop pasture, or a total of 52.3 percent of all farmland in the United States. This program was in operation in every agricultural county and community in the country.

Congress authorized \$285,000,000 for the 1951 program. This was allocated to the various States on the basis of conservation needs and to the counties within each State on a similar basis. Assistance to the individual farmer was in response to his request for such aid founded upon helping him carry out conservation measures over and above what he would carry out with his own resources and on his own initiative.

As an indication of how funds were used to encourage farmers in carrying out conservation practices of the 1951 ACP, here are examples of some of the accomplishments:

### Summary of Conservation Progress, 1951 Program Year

As one of the most effective means of protecting land from erosion and restoring organic matter and soil fertility 6,925,686 acres were seeded to grass and legumes for pasture. In addition 1,273,362 acres of rangeland were allowed to reseed through deferred grazing.

Fertility and organic matter were increased and soil protected against erosion on 18,116,687 acres through the establishment of green manure and cover crops.

In parts of the country where soil conditions and weather made wind erosion a serious hazard, field stripping was carried out on 6,997,353 acres.

Almost 1,238,000 acres of land were given better protection against erosion by the construction of 56,600 miles of terraces. As a further protection, the outlets of terraces were safeguarded through the establishment of 42,786 acres of sod waterways.

To protect against depletion of range cover through achieving better distribution of livestock on pasture and rangeland, cooperating ranchers built 62,723 stock water dams.



A total of 75,759 storage type dams and reservoirs were built to conserve water for irrigation, for livestock, or to control erosion.

Through the construction of 11,000,000 rods of open and enclosed drains approximately 2,390,000 acres were put in condition to again produce food and fiber.

As a means of conserving irrigation water and soil on irrigated farms 327,090 acres of land were leveled, 130,754 rods of ditches were lined, and 471,962 rods of siphons, pipes, and culverts installed.

To restore depleted forestry resources and control wind and water erosion 112,655 acres of trees were planted. This also contributed, as did many of the other conservation measures, to the protection of wildlife resources.

As a means of checking erosion and holding moisture on the land for crop production, 1,132,901 acres of close-sown and 2,256,553 acres of inter-tilled crops were farmed on the contour.

As an essential part of the establishment and maintenance of protective cover, 21,452,000 tons of lime and 3,086,044 tons of phosphate (20%  $P_2O_5$  equivalent) were applied.

Tables at the end of this report give a more complete summary of conservation practices carried out under the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program.

#### 1936 - 1951

As an indication of program accomplishments from 1936 through 1951 the accumulative totals are given for a number of practices:

Terraces	1,013,798 miles 20 million acres
Sod waterways	16 billion square feet
Dams and reservoirs	1,118,901
Drainage	29 million acres
Trees planted	1,015,000 acres
Contour farming	137 million acres
Field stripcropping	86 million acres
Establishing or reestablishing pasture	59 million acres
Growing green manure and cover crops	269 acres



To aid in establishing or maintaining  
protective land uses

phosphate (20% $P_2O_5$ equivalent)	27 million tons
	207 million acres

lime	278 million tons
	150 million acres

#### Pooling Agreements

The Agricultural Conservation Program provides a way for a group of farmers to get together and pool their resources to carry out community conservation projects. On the same share-the-cost basis as for other ACP practices farmers may form a "pooling agreement" and use ACP assistance to carry out the needed conservation on a community project basis.

To be eligible for assistance, such a project requires approval of both the county and the State PMA Committees. The same standards in effecting conservation are required as for other practices.

Under the 1951 program 1,030 such "pooling agreements" were formed and projects carried out. A total of 10,459 farms participated in these projects. Open ditch farm drainage was the major project carried out under this "pooling agreement" provision.

"Pooling agreements" were formed for riprapping stream banks, for the construction and lining of irrigation ditches, and for the installation of siphons, pipes, and culverts in connection with the reorganization of irrigation systems.

"Pooling agreements" have provided farmers with a way to meet community problems and to work together in carrying out the projects which, although they are community projects, represent the most needed conservation for each individual farm represented in the "pooling agreement."

#### Conservation Materials and Services

To further increase the effectiveness of ACP in obtaining needed conservation, materials and services are provided in place of financial assistance where practical and feasible. The same share-the-cost principle obtains in providing this material as for assistance in carrying out conservation measures for which materials and services are not provided. Conservation materials and services include off-the-farm contractual services such as the construction of terraces, drains, land leveling, drainage systems, and similar undertakings. Trade and industry channels are used in the distribution of the materials and services. Approximately 36 percent of the assistance going to farmers under the 1951 program was provided as materials and services.



### Naval Stores

As in previous years, the Forest Service administered the Naval Stores Program for the Production and Marketing Administration. Under the 1951 program, 3,319 turpentine farmers received assistance for conservation practices carried out in accordance with standards designated by the Forest Service and which are needed to assure continued production from our turpentine forests. Good forestry management practices, such as control of fires and proper cutting of timber, are included as conditions for assistance in carrying out other practices designed to protect and conserve our turpentine and other naval stores under the provisions of this program.

### Administration

Elected farmer committees administered the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program with technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

In the fall of 1950 elections were held in each of the 28,794 designated agricultural communities in the country. In each of these communities, farmers elected three of their neighbors to serve as members of a community PMA committee. At the same time they elected two alternate committeemen and a delegate to a county convention. In each of the country's 3,032 agricultural counties these delegates met and elected a county committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, member, and two alternates. In addition to these elected members of the committee the county agricultural extension agent serves as an ex officio member or as secretary.

These committeemen are elected to serve a year and receive compensation only for the time they are actually engaged in the administration of PMA programs. In addition to the responsibility for the Agricultural Conservation Program, they carried on activities in the price support, crop insurance, and sugar programs, and engaged in such other activities as were assigned to them.

For the country as a whole in 1951 the average compensation for each county committeeman was \$8.10 a day. In many instances this sum was less than the committeeman had to pay a hired man to take his place while he was engaged in PMA work. County committeemen averaged  $53\frac{1}{2}$  days during 1951. The average pay received for this service was \$433.35. The average compensation for community committeemen was \$7.40 a day. During the year community committeemen averaged  $7\frac{1}{2}$  days on PMA program work and the average received for this work was \$55.50.

### River Basin and Flood Prevention

Because of the close correlation of flood prevention work in river basins and the regular work of the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Secretary of Agriculture has designated PMA as one of the nine agencies of the Department to be represented on the USDA field committee in each of the areas for which river basin plans are being developed. During 1951 this work was in progress in the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and in the New England-New York and Arkansas-White-Red areas.



The report for the Missouri River Basin has been completed and submitted to the Congress (published as HD373, 81st Congress, 1st Session). In 1951 work was in progress on the first supplement to this report. In the Columbia River Basin, work continued on gathering basic data about conservation needs for farm and grassland to be included in the over-all agricultural report for the area. This report is scheduled for completion June 30, 1953.

In both the New England-New York and Arkansas-White-Red Basin areas, work was under way in obtaining agricultural data and determining conservation needs for the cropland and grassland of these areas. This material is to be included in the comprehensive report for each area scheduled for completion June 30, 1954. Although no program is being developed at this time for the Colorado River Basin, a PMA employee in the area assisted the Secretary's representative in the work of the Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Technical Committee.

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## FINANCIAL REPORT

### Agricultural Conservation Program

#### Conservation Aids to Farmers:

1951 State and Insular Program . . . . .	\$ 246,100,000
1951 Naval Stores Program. . . . .	477,000
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>246,577,000</u>

#### Operating Expenses:

PMA County Committees. . . . .	20,284,000
National and State Committees. . . . .	4,898,043
Subtotal . . . . .	<u>25,182,043</u>
Other program expenses, including transfers to cooperating agencies and cost of aerial photographs. . . . .	1,897,337
Total, Agricultural Conservation Program . . .	<u>273,656,380</u>

#### 1952 Farm Land Restoration Program in Flood Stricken

Areas. . . . .	<u>16,480,000</u>
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#### 1953 Farm Land Restoration Program in Flood Stricken

Areas. . . . .	<u>14,500,000</u>
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#### Adjustments:

Loans received from Commodity Credit Corporation and adjustments necessary to convert from a program basis. . . . .	<u>-13,656,380</u>
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Total appropriation, 1952 fiscal year. . . . .	<u>\$ 290,980,000</u>
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Table 1. — Participation and estimated assistance under the  
1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Cropland				Noncrop pasture				Estimated: Average		
	Participating farms or ranches	On participating farms	On all farms	Percent on participating farms	On participating farms	On all farms	Percent on participating farms	Participants	gross ACP assistance	per participant	
Number	acres	acres	Percent	acres	acres	Percent	Number	dollars	Dollars		
Alabama	66,154	5,165	8,297	62.2	1,031	1,771	58.2	69,088	7,758	112.28	
Alaska	169	3	86	3.8	13	25	50.7	169	29	169.08	
Arizona	2,678	488	1,248	39.1	25,271	38,752	65.2	2,267	1,720	758.63	
Arkansas	50,295	4,679	8,856	52.8	424	948	44.7	52,540	5,916	112.60	
California	15,206	2,647	10,630	24.9	6,335	28,118	22.5	15,520	5,268	339.46	
Colorado	17,012	6,931	12,028	57.6	11,484	28,354	40.5	18,362	4,051	220.62	
Connecticut	5,002	275	434	63.4	205	338	60.6	5,002	562	112.42	
Delaware	3,733	352	570	61.7	16	24	65.0	4,148	437	105.42	
Florida	23,588	1,493	2,629	56.8	7,527	11,481	65.6	24,484	2,469	100.85	
Georgia	94,352	7,900	10,262	77.0	868	1,136	76.4	99,154	9,148	92.26	
Hawaii	1,247	192	309	62.3	1,066	1,420	75.0	1,246	203	162.61	
Idaho	10,180	1,836	5,286	34.7	2,362	12,074	19.6	10,956	1,556	142.06	
Illinois	109,000	14,457	25,372	57.0	1,217	2,683	45.4	130,312	10,388	79.72	
Indiana	85,482	8,439	14,769	57.1	612	1,086	56.4	102,319	6,943	67.86	
Iowa	147,062	19,494	26,204	74.4	3,311	4,902	67.5	192,925	11,885	61.61	
Kansas	33,567	8,400	30,092	27.9	5,827	18,860	30.9	36,699	7,063	192.47	
Kentucky	136,793	9,994	11,991	83.3	1,170	1,537	76.1	138,616	7,542	54.41	
Louisiana	33,343	3,494	5,925	59.0	638	1,200	53.1	35,630	5,105	143.27	
Maine	7,997	565	1,147	49.3	218	427	51.1	7,997	1,176	147.08	
Maryland	15,202	1,429	2,295	62.2	240	387	62.1	15,901	1,696	106.68	
Massachusetts	7,124	310	604	51.4	231	466	49.6	7,125	633	88.91	
Michigan	91,490	6,921	11,515	60.1	701	1,324	52.9	100,219	6,064	60.50	
Minnesota	95,811	12,670	22,546	56.2	1,548	3,092	50.0	104,357	6,820	65.35	
Mississippi	59,597	4,907	7,974	61.5	1,672	3,311	50.5	62,272	7,921	127.20	
Missouri	99,238	10,903	19,474	56.0	3,661	7,220	50.7	107,172	11,081	103.40	
Montana	15,877	8,723	13,558	64.3	18,576	49,213	37.7	16,411	3,871	235.88	
Nebraska	59,901	12,402	20,904	59.3	12,380	25,885	48.1	76,222	7,405	97.15	
Nevada	1,070	262	461	56.8	2,339	5,891	39.7	1,079	266	246.15	
New Hampshire	5,144	218	338	64.6	169	228	74.3	5,146	558	108.53	
New Jersey	9,253	749	1,149	65.2	57	135	41.9	9,500	929	97.77	
New Mexico	5,404	1,047	3,069	34.1	19,005	45,855	41.4	5,030	2,085	414.42	
New York	65,870	5,544	7,605	72.9	3,321	4,483	74.1	66,106	6,320	95.60	
North Carolina	119,207	5,321	8,316	64.0	1,014	1,415	71.6	123,996	8,291	66.86	
North Dakota	50,621	21,381	26,068	82.0	9,542	12,783	74.6	52,026	5,777	111.05	
Ohio	92,617	7,316	13,852	52.8	1,878	4,158	45.2	110,768	6,993	63.13	
Oklahoma	61,854	8,179	17,949	45.6	7,824	16,022	48.8	65,108	8,908	136.82	
Oregon	11,045	2,183	5,435	40.2	4,091	13,490	30.3	11,262	2,469	219.19	
Pennsylvania	66,214	4,475	7,290	61.4	1,762	2,670	66.0	66,941	6,504	97.16	
Puerto Rico	18,246	303	620	48.9	403	784	51.5	19,327	959	49.61	
Rhode Island	919	39	61	63.7	19	30	64.0	919	97	105.73	
South Carolina	45,627	3,394	5,302	64.0	351	489	71.9	46,541	3,920	84.23	
South Dakota	33,325	10,342	17,304	59.8	14,791	27,744	53.3	36,582	4,358	119.12	
Tennessee	98,049	6,505	9,990	65.1	1,274	2,162	58.9	100,688	7,103	70.54	
Texas	123,513	18,758	42,724	43.9	58,467	109,619	53.3	130,935	22,906	174.94	
Utah	8,827	852	1,912	44.6	3,272	3,060	25.1	6,514	1,346	206.66	
Vermont	9,119	669	859	77.9	763	991	77.0	93	1,309	143.54	
Virgin Islands	93	1	9	7.1	17	45	38.1	9,122	14	152.81	
Virginia	68,382	3,659	5,630	65.0	2,102	2,992	70.2	70,519	5,412	76.75	
Washington	17,408	5,767	7,786	74.1	5,088	9,186	55.4	18,002	2,835	157.50	
West Virginia	32,170	1,040	1,799	57.8	1,803	2,858	63.1	32,188	2,149	66.76	
Wisconsin	120,472	9,695	13,128	73.8	2,548	3,614	70.5	132,886	7,476	56.26	
Wyoming	5,573	1,416	2,501	56.6	13,685	30,301	45.2	5,973	1,926	322.52	
U. S. Total	2,357,122	274,183	476,164	57.6	264,188	557,038	47.4	2,564,364	245,623	95.78	
N. Stores <sup>1/</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,319	477	143.70	
Total	2,357,122	274,183	476,164	57.6	264,188	557,038	47.4	2,567,683	246,100	95.85	

<sup>1/</sup> Including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.



Table 2. — Selected conservation practices carried out under the  
1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

	Materials applied for conserving uses:			Protective	Seeding		Diversion and	Dams for
	Liming	Phosphate	Potash	and green	increased	Standard	spreader	erosion
	materials	materials	materials	manure	acreage	terraces	terraces	control,
	1/	2/	3/	crops	5/		and ditches	storage
				4/				type
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Acres	Acres	1,000 Lin. ft.	Rods	Number
Alabama	164,518	171,331	36,081	1,144,855	--	4,153	430	--
Alaska	--	92	11	198	--	--	12	--
Arizona	--	4,163	--	3,384	--	190	30,705	433
Arkansas	259,155	48,505	5,586	728,705	--	4,214	28,470	--
California	7,509	24,815	--	51,209	13,422	82	64,240	119
Colorado	--	10,396	49	35,729	36,724	9,636	109,820	591
Connecticut	49,821	17,076	3,944	34,924	72	--	945	--
Delaware	60,191	4,723	1,542	77,513	--	--	--	--
Florida	262,253	58,984	12,078	317,124	--	282	76	--
Georgia	301,319	117,739	27,171	1,925,847	--	2,222	--	--
Hawaii	317	105	5	736	--	77	23,979	--
Idaho	--	8,481	--	70,853	6,251	--	12,686	11
Illinois	2,401,416	338,505	21,092	728,278	2,336	817	5,940	251
Indiana	2,249,720	91,474	22,383	296,454	--	611	5,080	--
Iowa	2,097,957	163,022	7,284	2,356,622	209,205	7,177	38,957	1,315
Kansas	657,461	23,952	--	43,004	195,902	74,129	192,960	1,486
Kentucky	876,757	139,942	15,054	733,168	--	1,162	45,054	--
Louisiana	118,173	44,608	8,088	517,589	604	3,866	--	--
Maine	56,609	24,200	6,733	5,908	--	--	7,801	--
Maryland	256,429	24,348	2,890	55,232	--	--	2,751	--
Massachusetts	57,270	17,813	4,964	33,764	--	2	1,076	--
Michigan	525,115	106,313	27,293	726,073	122,269	6	2,219	--
Minnesota	355,891	54,958	9,194	751,431	489,272	--	--	--
Mississippi	342,240	88,241	22,844	586,118	--	2,687	4,251	83
Missouri	2,299,931	190,974	20,219	419,971	69,201	10,074	135,778	--
Montana	41	10,537	--	32,876	76,990	17	81,355	350
Nebraska	48,855	14,722	--	885,184	302,950	34,928	76,214	3,539
Nevada	--	978	--	497	--	--	1,812	--
New Hampshire	30,722	13,774	2,685	3,886	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	124,927	18,029	6,138	184,327	--	--	8,170	--
New Mexico	--	1,326	--	875	89	6,472	--	964
New York	791,078	149,880	7,201	135,175	--	--	36,040	--
North Carolina	381,580	116,661	36,922	556,979	3,326	5,880	--	--
North Dakota	--	4,819	--	49,823	256,121	--	1,561	21
Ohio	1,888,184	80,603	19,929	380,690	35,010	176	8,778	--
Oklahoma	303,575	58,152	2,265	812,608	264,533	39,841	225,507	738
Oregon	61,464	2,713	--	38,597	25,550	--	41,163	43
Pennsylvania	1,101,074	82,390	6,706	118,219	--	--	33,261	--
Puerto Rico	16,065	773	553	14,632	--	65	8,016	--
Rhode Island	9,683	2,439	463	8,283	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	94,182	45,052	2,260	404,480	--	5,555	--	--
South Dakota	--	5,309	--	284,704	427,305	970	44,086	301
Tennessee	583,049	124,054	15,350	644,879	--	3,184	145	50
Texas	101,096	174,580	7,064	1,511,683	45,007	78,119	408,561	186
Utah	--	5,834	--	3,301	--	--	14,141	181
Vermont	79,187	45,686	7,718	428	--	--	2,181	--
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	804,194	147,400	31,483	322,138	--	463	--	--
Washington	24,256	16,554	1,178	94,815	9,949	60	345	19
West Virginia	228,768	50,338	4,734	7,226	--	--	4,571	--
Wisconsin	1,380,038	134,137	54,140	212,580	3,245	1,543	20,483	111
Wyoming	--	4,544	--	12,431	16,718	221	72,247	377
Total	21,452,070	3,086,044	461,294	18,366,005	2,612,051	298,881	1,801,867	11,169

Continued.

1/ Ground limestone equivalent.

2/ 20 percent P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> equivalent.

3/ 50 percent K<sub>2</sub>O equivalent.

4/ Includes green manure and cover crops, permanent cover on land subject to erosion, perennial cover established in orchards and vineyards, and permanent cover maintained in orchards and vineyards.

5/ Biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses in excess of the usual acreage determined for the farm.



Table 2. -- Selected conservation practices carried out under the  
1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States--Continued

State	Drainage		Irrigation				Siphons, pipe and culverts	Seeding pasture and rangeland	Grazing land management
	Open ditches	Enclosed drains	Ditches and dikes	Dams and reservoirs	Leveling land				
	Acres	Acres	Rods	Number	Acres	Rods	Acres	Acres	
Alabama	34,184	--	--	--	--	--	188,587	--	
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	230	--	
Arizona	--	--	15,306	74	21,114	14,269	1,337	253,509	
Arkansas	149,450	--	46,806	25	--	--	660,115	--	
California	55,756	24,848	20,239	518	41,059	290,534	121,270	42,428	
Colorado	13,798	4,312	189,201	145	43,566	11,649	139,665	288,458	
Connecticut	481	10	--	6	--	--	--	--	
Delaware	1,968	--	--	--	--	--	1,805	--	
Florida	102,191	--	--	13	--	--	281,678	--	
Georgia	2,215	--	--	2	--	--	482,205	--	
Hawaii	1,108	--	--	--	--	906	9,183	--	
Idaho	15,865	1,447	54,211	17	30,467	12,344	34,794	21,627	
Illinois	18,016	14,726	--	--	--	--	41,940	--	
Indiana	33,447	61,139	--	--	--	--	58,947	--	
Iowa	17,597	41,697	--	--	--	--	9,411	--	
Kansas	22,088	--	--	20	5,541	--	93,814	445,474	
Kentucky	21,615	3,146	--	--	--	--	1,223,802	--	
Louisiana	323,925	--	--	--	51,198	--	333,301	--	
Maine	1,134	89	--	6	--	--	--	--	
Maryland	15,307	462	--	--	--	--	599	--	
Massachusetts	635	72	--	7	--	--	--	--	
Michigan	148,648	47,682	--	--	--	--	8,445	--	
Minnesota	152,751	14,803	--	--	--	--	58,561	--	
Mississippi	158,370	--	--	--	--	--	421,647	--	
Missouri	108,181	40	--	--	--	--	128,897	--	
Montana	16,106	115	73,496	189	7,967	1,667	52,929	444,279	
Nebraska	28,403	925	--	2	11,835	--	163,980	--	
Nevada	11,196	6	72,883	34	8,078	2,907	10,006	--	
New Hampshire	284	41	--	1	--	--	--	--	
New Jersey	2,584	733	--	--	--	--	7,007	--	
New Mexico	496	--	32,805	244	19,411	5,093	11,238	--	
New York	13,511	7,349	--	8	--	--	--	--	
North Carolina	44,780	11,718	--	--	--	--	229,271	--	
North Dakota	60,353	--	--	--	293	--	14,442	2,306,841	
Ohio	13,177	72,502	--	--	--	--	29,460	--	
Oklahoma	2,920	--	--	--	--	--	329,805	--	
Oregon	52,933	17,038	48,052	257	15,809	16,480	58,698	3,890	
Pennsylvania	5,059	10,981	--	--	--	--	37,623	--	
Puerto Rico	1,821	--	--	--	--	--	19,535	--	
Rhode Island	17	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	
South Carolina	93,676	2,300	--	8	--	--	133,066	--	
South Dakota	54,465	--	--	--	502	--	181	--	
Tennessee	3,500	35	--	--	--	--	321,954	--	
Texas	76,697	4,327	38,582	32	25,501	40,591	830,462	--	
Utah	3,897	3,040	43,884	165	17,601	7,530	35,810	111,052	
Vermont	2,603	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	254	--	
Virginia	12,851	1,089	--	--	--	--	118,469	--	
Washington	58,801	8,654	7,966	37	16,312	65,783	98,225	2,437,493	
West Virginia	2,427	1,304	--	--	--	--	1,202	--	
Wisconsin	40,079	14,087	--	--	--	--	65,878	--	
Wyoming	15,771	1,454	144,007	56	10,836	2,173	55,958	--	
Total	2,017,137	372,321	787,438	1,867	327,090	471,926	6,925,686	6,355,051	

Continued.



Table 2. — Selected conservation practices carried out under the  
1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States--Continued

State	Contour farming <sup>6/</sup>			Stripcropping: not on contour	Sod waterways	Protecting summer fallow	Subsoiling: <sup>7/</sup>	Crop residue management <sup>8/</sup>
	Intertilled: crops	Close-sown: crops	Strip- cropping					
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Sq. ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2,674	1,005	441	204	—	—	4,016	130
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	1,122	—	—	—
California	816	3,844	2,152	29,590	230	128,171	16,739	21,330
Colorado	69,798	69,900	4,904	105,815	2,959	1,877,494	52,852	508,938
Connecticut	—	—	87	—	177	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	392	378	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,562	—
Hawaii	2,708	—	—	—	274	—	—	—
Idaho	432	14,852	4,222	732	14,148	—	17,151	—
Illinois	184,467	83,404	5,476	—	468,302	—	—	—
Indiana	44,303	33,589	891	458	40,097	—	—	—
Iowa	1,052,945	4,705	12,598	197	325,273	—	—	—
Kansas	12,770	175,258	4,956	43,880	402,599	190,685	13,996	—
Kentucky	13,065	13,065	—	—	3,807	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	7,769	7,815	2,931	—	9,314	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	6,459	—	1,370	—	37	—
Massachusetts	115	31	147	—	226	—	—	—
Michigan	40,959	71,508	3,204	11,841	17,199	—	—	—
Minnesota	27,653	33,335	10,995	352,074	24,017	198,469	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—
Missouri	8,630	5,168	—	—	61,640	—	27	—
Montana	10,656	13,648	4,189	4,084,024	2,554	604,080	3,972	—
Nebraska	562,217	244,767	—	456,715	215,197	1,540,330	59,725	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	1,267
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	294	—	—	—
New Jersey	2,758	—	852	—	1,115	—	7,242	—
New Mexico	17,728	20,332	—	943	2,941	57,009	4,569	37,901
New York	—	—	3,338	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	15	—	1,127	—	8,366	—	255	—
North Dakota	6,384	20,367	7,385	1,321,437	5,616	4,094,143	—	972,884
Ohio	9,271	9,518	18,548	3,734	44,511	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	14,229	36,413	201,977	62,744	346,516
Oregon	198	35,976	1,599	1,306	9,539	286,828	25,141	4,471
Pennsylvania	—	—	42,877	—	3,357	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	3	—	466	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	109,829	23,757	8,250	50,494	14,437	355,071	18,745	204,843
Tennessee	2,887	—	99	—	2,673	—	33,882	—
Texas	—	120,861	—	4,647	88,344	305,811	581,575	373,507
Utah	—	66,807	2,600	—	3,568	68,422	6,525	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Virginia	—	—	5,320	—	670	—	—	—
Washington	—	1,633	802	170	18,505	1,840,367	118,881	785,692
West Virginia	—	—	1,658	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	118,497	152,393	42,735	170,202	31,899	—	—	—
Wyoming	450	4,026	647	344,269	—	33,186	24,283	2,848
Total	2,309,994	1,231,564	201,504	6,997,353	1,863,740	11,782,043	1,054,526	3,260,327

Continued.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes cross slope farming.

<sup>7/</sup> Includes regular and rotary.

<sup>8/</sup> Includes stubble mulch and leaving stalks or stubble.



Table 2. — Selected conservation practices carried out under the  
1951 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States--Continued

State	Stock water facilities				Planting trees	Firebreaks to protect farm woodland	Weed control 9/	Fencing 10/
	Dams and reservoirs for livestock	Wells	Springs and seeps	Fireguards on rangeland				
	Number	Number	Number	Rods				
	Acres				Rods	Acres		Rods
Alabama	--	--	--	--	4,554	6,848	--	177,386
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	259	105	37	--	--	--	20	77,649
Arkansas	3,083	--	113	--	366	--	--	--
California	462	195	211	402,303	17	50,909	21,547	129,453
Colorado	1,202	590	107	101,939	182	--	31,501	93,804
Connecticut	11	--	--	--	61	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
Florida	11	--	--	--	7,757	--	--	--
Georgia	284	--	--	--	11,144	4,229,939	--	--
Hawaii	16	--	--	--	147	--	6,512	9,013
Idaho	86	14	26	37,697	3	--	84,583	82,974
Illinois	156	--	--	--	529	--	17,669	--
Indiana	418	7	--	--	1,647	--	17,945	--
Iowa	1,315	--	--	--	187	--	7,911	--
Kansas	3,387	479	2	--	388	--	6,286	97,060
Kentucky	1,628	--	--	--	318	--	522	--
Louisiana	1,470	693	--	--	11,798	--	15,556	--
Maine	88	--	--	--	263	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	--	440	--	13,429	5,229
Massachusetts	34	--	--	--	26	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	11,152	303	74,967	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	4,538	--	218,689	--
Mississippi	4,763	2	--	--	9,070	48,364	--	211,687
Missouri	6,774	--	--	--	103	--	556	--
Montana	876	282	109	340,364	148	--	127,414	76,716
Nebraska	2,020	879	11	26,970	7,087	--	50,650	--
Nevada	9	9	16	--	--	--	1,043	59,192
New Hampshire	31	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	159	--	--	--
New Mexico	596	461	22	--	--	--	22,987	266,424
New York	431	--	--	--	6,790	--	--	18,006
North Carolina	122	--	--	--	1,104	17,091	--	249,823
North Dakota	296	133	26	77,697	5,506	--	24,220	127,885
Ohio	404	--	42	--	5,397	--	--	16,673
Oklahoma	8,865	--	--	--	51	--	11,846	--
Oregon	225	25	38	12,788	19	22,242	99,857	78,792
Pennsylvania	415	--	--	--	3,185	--	--	97,947
Puerto Rico	12	--	--	--	69	--	--	--
Rhode Island	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	1,943	67,879	--	707,483
South Dakota	2,942	330	53	1,934,788	5,564	--	10,848	36,255
Tennessee	1,504	1,868	4	--	1,967	--	576	--
Texas	16,559	--	--	493,818	3,099	1,394	8,154	--
Utah	396	57	25	788	40	--	17,192	196,684
Vermont	129	--	--	--	256	--	--	7,665
Virgin Islands	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	1,573
Virginia	347	--	--	--	463	--	468	--
Washington	46	14	61	118,000	1	--	132,090	67,202
West Virginia	228	--	209	--	264	--	--	4,424
Wisconsin	3	--	--	--	4,597	--	332,197	166,429
Wyoming	811	474	51	88,061	186	--	6,325	219,834
Total	662,723	6,621	1,163	3,635,213	112,655	4,444,969	1,363,560	3,283,262

9/ Includes weed control by tillage and treatment with chemicals.

10/ To protect permanent cover, woodland, or range and pasture.



